

village of Richton Park

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

VILLAGE OF RICHTON PARK PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

We're pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The Village has four personnel certified by the I.E.P.A. as licensed potable water operators. Our water source is ground water and we treat our water with aeration and ion exchange softening as well as chlorine and fluoride. This report is divided into two areas 1) Basic Water System Information 2) Water Quality & sample analyses.

Water System Basic Information

The water system consists of three main areas: Production, Distribution, and Storage.

1) The Production system consists of three wells and three ion exchange & aeration facilities. Our total daily pumping capacity is 3400 GPM (4.9 million gallons per day). In 2016 we pumped a total of 363,010,000 gallons for a daily average of 994,548 gallons per day. Well 2 water treatment plant (20587) is located in Richton Hills, Well 3 water treatment plant (20588) is located Lakewood, and Well 4 water treatment plant (01274) is located in Lincoln Crossings.

2) The Water Distribution system consists of approximately 42 miles of 6, 8, 10, 12, & 16-inch water main. 650 fire hydrants and 600 water main-line valves. The distribution system also includes 3,500 water meters ranging in size from ¾" to 3". Annual fire hydrant maintenance includes lubrication, flushing, and inspection. The water main valves are exercised on a three-year cycle. The department also repairs water main breaks and b-boxes as needed. In 2016, we repaired 26 main breaks.

3) The Storage system includes three elevated towers with a combined capacity of 1 million gallons. Tower 2 is located near well 2 in Richton Hills and has a capacity of 250,000 gallons. Tower 3 is located near well 3 in Lakewood and has a capacity of 250,000 gallons. Tower 4 is located near well 4 in Lincoln Crossings and has a capacity of 500,000 gallons.

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Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

RICHTON PARK – IL0312550

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the RICHTON PARK water system to provide safe drinking water. The source of drinking water used by RICHTON PARK is Ground Water.

For more information regarding this report contact: Larry Gobel, Director of Public Works 708-481-8950, X 147.

You may also attend any Village Board meeting on the 2nd and 4th Monday at 7:30 at the Village Hall located at 4455 Sauk Trail in Richton Park.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our water supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by Village Hall, or call our water operator at 708-481-8950. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documents/recommendations of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Based on information obtained in a Well Site Survey, published in 1992 by the Illinois EPA, no potential sources were located within the survey area of Richton Park's wells. Furthermore, information provided by the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section of the Illinois EPA indicated several additional sites with ongoing remediations which may be of concern. The Illinois EPA has determined that the Richton Park Community Water Supply's source water is not susceptible to contamination. This determination is based on a number of criteria including: monitoring conducted at the wells; monitoring conducted at the entry point to the distribution system; and the available hydrogeologic data on the wells. Furthermore, in anticipation of the U.S. EPA's proposed Ground Water Rule, the Illinois EPA has determined that the Richton Park Community Water Supply is not vulnerable to viral contamination. This determination is based upon the completed evaluation of the following criteria during the Vulnerability Waiver Process: the community's wells are properly constructed with sound integrity and proper site conditions; a hydrogeologic barrier exists which prevents pathogen movement; all potential routes and sanitary defects have been mitigated such that the source water is adequately protected; monitoring data did not indicate a history of disease outbreak; and the sanitary survey of the water supply did not indicate a viral contamination threat. Because the community's wells are constructed in a confined aquifer, which should prevent the movement of pathogens into the wells, well hydraulics were not considered to be a significant factor in the susceptibility determination. Hence, well hydraulics were not evaluated for this groundwater supply. The Illinois Environmental Protection Act provides minimum protection zones of 200 feet for Richton Park wells. These minimum protection zones are regulated by the Illinois EPA. To further reduce the risk to source water, the Village has implemented a wellhead protection program, which includes the proper abandonment of potential routes of groundwater contamination and correction of sanitary defects at the water treatment facility. This effort resulted in the community water supply receiving a special exception permit from the Illinois EPA which allows a reduction in monitoring. The outcome of this monitoring reduction has saved the community considerable laboratory analysis costs. To further minimize the risk to Richton Park's groundwater supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be assessed. First, the community may wish to enact a "maximum setback zone" ordinance to further protect their water supply. These ordinances are authorized by the Environmental Protection Act and allow county and municipal officials the opportunity to provide additional protection up to a fixed distance, normally 1,000 feet from their wells. Second, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Finally, the water supply staff is encouraged to review their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the community.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions: Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Copper MCLG	Copper Action Level (AL)	Copper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Copper AL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	15 ppb	8.5 ppb	2	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.073 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems. Especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Richton Park is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. mg/l: milligrams per litre or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ug/l: micrograms per litre or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. na: not applicable. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	12/31/2016	0.3	0.2 - 0.5	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2016	1	1.415 - 1.425	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Arsenic	2015	2.6	0 - 2.6	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes
Barium	2015	0.0058	0.0021 - 0.058	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	1.08	1.08 - 1.08	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Combined Radium 226 / 228	2014	0.61	0.61 - 0.61	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2014	0.323	0.323 - 0.323	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
State Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Of Contaminant
Sodium	2015	220	220-220	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration
Iron	2015	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	N/A	1.0	ppm	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the State regulates.
Manganese	2015	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	150	150	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the State regulates.
Zinc	2015	0.006	0.006 - 0.006	5	5	ppm	No	This contaminant is not currently regulated by the USEPA. However, the State regulates. Naturally occurring; discharge from metal.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.44	0.41 - 0.44	10	10	ppb	No	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

2016 Violation Summary Table:

This table is intended to assist you in the identification of year 2014 violation(s) that are required to be reported and explained in your CCR. The table does NOT include the required explanation of the noted violation(s) and you will need to provide this information as explained in the CCR Guidance Manual.

Rule or Contaminant	Violation Type	Violation Duration
N/A	N/A	N/A

HOW LEAD GETS INTO DRINKING WATER

Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes that contain lead corrode, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass faucets and fixtures with lead solder, from which significant amounts of lead can enter into the water, especially hot water.

Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has reduced the maximum allowable lead content – that is, content that is considered "lead-free" -- to be a weighted average of 0.25 percent calculated across the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures and 0.2 percent for solder and flux.

TAKE MEASURES TO REDUCE LEAD IN DRINKING WATER AT HOME

Flush your pipes before drinking: The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Anytime the water in a particular faucet has not been used for six hours or longer, "flush" your cold-water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as it will get. This could take as little as five to thirty seconds if there has been recent heavy water use such as showering or toilet flushing. Otherwise, it could take two minutes or longer. Your water utility will inform you if longer flushing times are needed to respond to local conditions.

Only use cold water for eating and drinking: Use only water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and especially for making baby formula. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead. Run cold water until it becomes as cold as it can get.

Note that boiling water will NOT get rid of lead contamination.

OTHER VILLAGE NEWS

WATER METER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Village of Richton Park has begun a Village-wide water meter replacement program. Under this program, all residential water meters will be replaced, with new smart meters. These meters will enable the Village to read your water meter from Village Hall. This will save many man hours from the current practice, of walking door to door to get the reads. With this new technology, residents will be able to track their own water use online. The Village will be able to check the system, as well as individual accounts for water leaks. This will enable us to get the leak stopped, before many gallons of treated water are wasted. The new meters are made with an all plastic housing, thus eliminating another possible source of lead in the water. The old meters are made with brass housings, and brass is made with some lead content. The meter change-out is being coordinated through Johnson Controls, and licensed plumbers from Calumet City Plumbing, will be doing the work. All residents will be receiving a letter explaining the procedure, and asking you to call and set an appointment that is convenient for you. All work is expected to be completed by Spring of 2018.

TREE BRANCH REMOVAL POLICY

Pick up of tree branches will be the first and third Tuesday of each month (April thru November). **Residents must call and set up an appointment for this pick up.** Branches must be out Tuesday before 6:00 a.m. Branches must not be put out before 6:00 p.m. on Mondays. They must be cut into manageable lengths, and should be stacked neatly, or they will not be picked up. Limbs must not exceed 10 inches in diameter. **No shrubs, plants, tree stumps, or evergreens will be accepted.** Disposal of these items will continue to be accepted through the Villages yard waste program. The Intent of this policy is to assist residents with routine tree trimming and not for entire tree removal. To schedule for this pick up or questions regarding this program can be answered by calling the Public Works department at 481-8950.

Please follow the Do's and Don'ts listed below:

DO:

- Call Prior to pick-up Day and schedule for this service
- Put out branches after 6:00 p.m. on Mondays
- Stack branches neatly
- Put out tree limbs only

DON'T:

- Forget to schedule this service
- Put out branches before 6:00 p.m. on Monday
- Put out evergreens, shrubs, stumps
- Put out branches that exceed 10 inches in diameter

PLEASE DON'T LITTER / CURB APPEAL

In order to improve the appearance of the Village, please do not litter or throw trash out the car window. Keep a small trash bag in your vehicle for daily trash. The Village asks your assistance in not littering and to take several minutes each week to pick-up trash in front of your home, that may have blown there, or been thrown there.. Please keep refuse cans covered to eliminate refuse from blowing around the streets.

REFUSE

The Village has contracted with Homewood Disposal for our solid waste, recycling and yard waste collection and disposal. They will collect refuse from residents according to the following three day schedule. Yard waste will be collected on the same day as the refuse. Recycling will be collected every two weeks, on the same day as the refuse.

Tuesday collection- All residents east of Governors Highway, and the area of Richton Hills north of Sauk Trail, and east of and including Kostner Ave. **Wednesday collection-** All residents south of Sauk Trail, between Governors Highway and Interstate 57. **Thursday collection-** All areas north of Sauk Trail, between Kostner Ave. and Interstate 57. Also, the Las Fuentes subdivision west of Interstate 57.

HOLIDAYS:

If a legal holiday falls on or before your normal collection day, trash will be delayed one (1) day.

HOLIDAYS OBSERVED

- NEW YEARS DAY
- LABOR DAY
- THANKSGIVING
- MEMORIAL DAY
- INDEPENDENCE DAY
- CHRISTMAS

REFUSE:

- All refuse should be placed in the large brown toter provided by the contract hauler. Please call 708-798-1004, to request additional toters, if needed.
- Extra garbage may be placed in separate cans, or bags, and placed next to the toter, on garbage day.
- Garbage must be placed by curb prior to 6:00 a.m.
- Garbage must be separate from yard waste and recyclables.

ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS:

- One large item per week; i.e. chair, sofa, mattress, appliance, etc.
- Two cans, weighing no more than 50 pounds, of construction debris per week.
- Carpeting in 3-foot lengths rolled and tied for pickups in a reasonable pile.

UNACCEPTABLE MATERIAL:

- Auto parts, large construction waste, swimming pools, decks, sheds, chemicals, wet paints (paint must be completely dry or absorbed in cat litter), tires, drums or garbage other than described above.

YARD WASTE

Season: April 1st to December 31st

Yard Waste pick-up begins in April, and runs through November. Yard waste is **FREE**. Yard waste will be picked up weekly, on your regular pickup day, during yard waste season. Grass clippings, leaves, garden waste and brush should be put in a biodegradable yard waste bag or a 32-gallon trash, which has been labeled with the Village sticker. Stickers can be found at Village Hall.

CONTAINERS:

Yard Waste containers not exceeding 33 gallons capacity or reinforced Kraft paper bags. Also, 95 gallon totes provided by the contract hauler. Yard waste will not be accepted in plastic bags.

- Placement of Containers: yard waste must be placed by curb prior to 6:00 a.m.
- Landscape waste includes grass clippings, leaves, garden waste, flowers, twigs, brush and tree limbs less than 4 inches in diameter and not longer than 4 feet in length.
- Brush or branches are to be properly contained and bagged and bundled so that one person can safely load it into the truck.
- All stone and dirt must be removed from shrubs and brush for composting.

RECYCLING

Recyclables must be separated from garbage and yard waste at curbside. Recyclables will be picked up every two weeks, on your regular pickup day.

Collected Materials:

- Aluminum cans, foils, and tray. Labels can be left on.
- Glass (clear and colored). Labels can be left on.
- Newsprint
- Corrugated cardboard (boxes must be broken down)
- Chipboard (cereal boxes)
- Tin cans. Labels can be left on.
- Bi-metals material
- Office paper
- Magazines
- Telephones books
- PET plastics (clear and colored plastics, milk and water bottles.) Labels can be left on.

WHITE GOODS

You must arrange for the collection of White Good (refrigerators, stoves, water heaters, freezers, air conditioners, humidifiers, clothes dryers, dehumidifiers, ovens, dishwashers, water coolers and furnaces) by calling Homewood Disposal at 708-798-1004.

MISCELLANEOUS

If you have a building permit and you are remodeling, you need to rent a dumpster. Call Homewood Disposal at 708-798-1004, to rent a roll off dumpster to dispose of your debris.

Seniors are eligible for a \$3.00 per quarter discount. Persons over age 65 may apply for this discount at the Village hall.

CHRISTMAS TREE COLLECTION

Christmas tree will be collected during the month of January. Christmas trees should be put out on your normal refuse collection day.



10 Things You Can Do to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

- Use fertilizers sparingly and sweep up driveways, sidewalks, and gutters
- Never dump anything down storm drains or in streams
- Vegetate bare spots in your yard
- Compost your yard waste
- Use least toxic pesticides, follow labels, and learn how to prevent pest problems
- Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces; consider a rain garden to capture runoff
- Take your car to the car wash instead of washing it in the driveway
- Check your car for leaks and recycle your motor oil
- Pick up after your pet
- Have your septic tank pumped and system inspected regularly



For more information, visit
www.epa.gov/nps or
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater

Richton Park Water Department
4455 Sauk Trail
Richton Park, IL 60471

PRSRT STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 11

**ECRWSS
POSTAL PATRON**

— village of —
— **Richton Park** —

Village Officials _____
Village President.....Richard Reinbold
Village Trustees.....Cynthia Butler
.....Valerie Babka
.....Monica Holden
.....Brian Coleman
.....Julian Alexander
.....Jennifer Artis
Village Clerk.....Joe Canady

Village Staff _____
Village ManagerRegan Stockstell
Public Works Director.....Larry Gobel
Police ChiefElvia Williams
Fire ChiefRodney Wilson
Finance Director.....David Sevier
Director of Community Development.....Regan Stockstell
Community Relations Director.....Vera Brooks

_____ **Village Phones**
Emergency - 911
Village Hall 481-8950
Police Non-Emergency 481-8956
Fire Non-Emergency 481-8985